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The Daily Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING MARCH 5, 1883

THE RAILROAD AGREEMENT

Another dispatch printed to-day confirms the agreement between the Northern Pacific and the Union Pacific and the Oregon railway companies directed to reported full particulars on the subject hitherto published in our news columns not only make it certain that a full understanding has been reached by the companies as to connections and traffic, but stating with sufficient fullness the terms of the agreements. We did not need this confirmation to establish the accuracy of our previous dispatches, for our news service is in hands that may always be relied on as the public have learned through the experience of many years. But since a number of newspapers which, however, do not have the news) have attempted to throw discredit on our former reports concerning this agreement we may now refer to the confirmatory statements made by Mr Elis Muir in setting the matter fully at rest.

The Oregon short line railroad is now well known is controlled by the Union Pacific. It does not as this journal pointed out long ago when it was announced that Oregon was the destination of the line which divides from the Union Pacific at Granger (near Green river) owe its designation as the short line to the fact that the distance by it from the east to Oregon will be shorter than by the Northern Pacific for the converse is the fact. It was called the short line because when projected it was necessary to construct as less an amount of road to reach Oregon by this route than by any other. Since the Union Pacific stretched so far away towards the Pacific ocean the extension necessary to reach Oregon was but a small affair as compared with the whole line of the northern road. But when the entire distance by the respective routes from Oregon and Washington to Chicago is taken into account, the advantage in favor of the Northern Pacific is not inconsiderable. The distance from Portland to St. Paul by the Northern Pacific will, in fact, be somewhat less than from Portland to Omaha by the Union Pacific; and St Paul is almost one hundred miles nearer to Chicago than Omaha is.

Mr Muir's statement gives the principal features of an agreement, which is very similar to those entered into by railways generally for division and adjustment of traffic. Doubtless it has been hoped by many that the Union Pacific would make no connection with the Oregon company, but would extend its "short line" through to Oregon, and perhaps to Puget Sound, and thus competition with the Northern Pacific would be the result. In common with large numbers we should be glad to witness this, but have never had much confidence that it would be reached. Railroad wars are not the rule of railway management, but the exception. Experience proves that they can not continue very long. A common interest favors rival or contending roads to accommodations and adjustments. In this case an agreement is simply reached in advance of a fight, instead of through a fight. It is an agreement which in any event was inevitable, because it is not to be supposed that the representatives and managers of these great companies would have their respective roads pitted against each other in permanent and unrelenting war. At all events other great railways do not pursue such course, and new railways, where traffic is not established, probably find that they can little afford it. Should this arrangement preclude any reduction of rates between this coast and the east it will give rise to general disappointment; but this consequence is not necessarily involved in it. The managers of both the great lines ought to see the necessity of fostering the development of this new and remote region. This cannot but be especially apparent to the Northern Pacific whose future as a paying enterprise is wholly bound up in the progress of the great north west.

ANGEL OF THE TIMES

Many sagacious observers doubt much whether any morality springs from the requirements of law. Certain it seems to be that honesty cannot be manufactured by law to any extent or lasting extent. Negative honesty may be the result of fear, but active integrity can come only from inherent virtue. The honesty which comes from dread of the hangman's whip is very plastic, and is more active in devising means to escape penal statutes than in trying to adhere to the continual principles of right. Indeed we find all laws tending to regulate mutual conduct either not accomplishing any purpose or absolutely dead on the statute book. In instances we might cite the statutes against profanity, Sunday desecration, intemperance and lewd solicitations. Hence in looking for remedies against the dire effects of social ills we are forced back to the principle that we cannot have moral social or political relations that can grow moral as a mass, and that this is not come from artifical law, but from the natural law of necessity. Men find through experience from generation to generation that it does not pay to do wrong things, and this experience powerfully reinforces the admonitions of conscience to do right things. Individual man may persist wantonly in wrong. But men in the mass will not long do so. They will not always tolerate wrong if they know it. And when a wrong is known to be very great they will soon be ready to go through fire and blood to destroy it. Otherwise, there would be no possibility of living in this world. The growth of the principle which makes steadily for right or righteousness is slow but sure. But the impatience of men cannot wait, and so the press, the pulpit and the platform advertise all kinds of legal nostrums for the healing of the nations. We do not believe in witchcraft, not because it can be proven a witch cannot exist, but because the average common sense of the community, the common intelligence of the people deny the possibility of ghostly existence. Just as common knowledge peculiar to the mass does away with superstition so will average morality, forced upon men eventually by the necessity of their ways of living bring about a wholesome arrangement in political and domestic affairs. [illegible]

Without doubt the use of money in elections is one of the curses of the times, and an ever shadowing danger to our political institutions. Aside from the direct corruption of the people by the purchase of their votes we have the greater danger of politics being finally under the control of the wealthy classes. Men are very often nominated now not for their ability, but for their purse. Two men recently elected to the senate from Colorado were taken not because they were fit but because they were bonanza millionaires. These are not isolated cases. An article in the last number of the *North American Review* by the brilliant but erratic Henry George, touches this subject in a manner which ought to attract attention. It is enough to startle the good citizen to hear that in the thirteenth congressional district of New York a candidate for Congress spent $150 000, and his competitor $75 00. This is a rural district, composed largely of rich farmers—still they sold their suffrage. How many votes have you in this township? asked a candidate. Four hundred was the reply. "How many of them are floaters"—that is purchasable. Four hundred was again the answer. However exaggerated this statement may be, it indicates the presence of an alarming political disease. Assuming this fact, we turn to Henry George's remedy. First he says no expense should attend elections. But how get away from this expense is the very question. Mr George thinks the government should do everything. First printing should be done at public expense and then voting conducted according to the Australian plan.

Under that plan the ballots are printed at public expense, and contain the names of all persons duly nominated as candidates. When the voter approaches the poll he is handed one of these ballots. He enters a compartment where a pencil or pen and ink are provided, and conceals from observation strikes off the names of the [illegible] does not wish to vote for or as in English practice, indicates by a mark those he prefers, and then folding up the ballot deposits it.

Mr George admits that [illegible] details and [illegible] some minute at first sight amendments will show how futile such frauds would be with the understanding [illegible] to [illegible] processions and uniformed clubs at [illegible] penal terms to [illegible] votes. No [illegible] would have faith in two bribing, [illegible] Mr George has given his plan [illegible] and was [illegible].

A [illegible] Austin Harrington, and [illegible] of the bad [illegible].

In writing we might [illegible] the [illegible] Warren, [illegible] Hill, [illegible] Wright, [illegible] Black [illegible] the subject [illegible] what we are writing, but we cannot [illegible] Before closing we [illegible] the [illegible] which at best can only [illegible] degree of virtue that they [illegible] to the voters [illegible] but which in fact [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] at actual [illegible] of their [illegible] Certain [illegible] and [illegible] corrupted and of the class who [illegible] corrupt them. We [illegible] that this [illegible] will triumph as to [illegible] but [illegible] and [illegible] most social and political [illegible] from time.

DEATH OF A. H. STEPHENS

Quite unexpectedly the announcement comes that Alexander H Stephens is dead. Though not a man of remarkable ability he has long been a conspicuous figure in American politics. Born at Crawfordsville Ga in 1812 he entered political life in 1836 and first appeared in congress in 1843. Elected again and again he continued in the house of representatives for sixteen consecutive years or till 1859 when he voluntarily retired. As the civil war approached he endeavored to maintain a middle position opposing the *policy* of secession yet claiming it as a *right* of the states. In the presidential election of 1860 he was placed at the head of the Douglas-Johnson electoral ticket in Georgia and the next year was a delegate to the convention which passed the ordinance of secession. Though he opposed this course he warmly acquiesced in it after it had been taken, and in an elaborate speech undertook to justify it to the world as a movement based on the reserved rights of the states and necessary subordination of the colored race. In 1861 he became vice president of the confederacy and acted as such during the entire period of its existence, and after its overthrow was confined as a prisoner of state in Fort Warren whence he was released on his own parole in October, 1865. After the restoration of Georgia to the union he was again elected to congress and was repeatedly re-elected, till last year when he became a candidate for governor of his state and was elected by a large majority. But for the pernicious political theories of Jefferson, which Mr Stephens imbibed early in life, he would have been a man of great importance and usefulness to his country. But like many others he allowed his patriotism to be circumscribed by state lines. At home he was always very popular and was never defeated in an appeal to the people of his district or state, save in the Douglas campaign.

WASHINGTON'S APPEAL

Gov Wm A Newell, who has recently spent several weeks at the national capital in the effort to secure admission of Washington territory, was in the city Saturday night en route home. In the course of a general conversation he said: I did not fully expect in view of the short session and its advanced stage that we would be so fortunate as to be admitted but I was greatly surprised and disappointed at the indifference and indeed the decided opposition with which the measure was received and considered. While every courtesy was extended to me, it was urged against the proposition that our population was short of the number required for representation in Congress a point which was deemed of importance in view of the failure of Nevada to come up to public expectation in that regard. It was also considered that Dakota was entitled to recognition first, having two hundred thousand people, but which is suspended by differences as to subdivisions and other complications. The condition of Utah also embarrassed the entire subject, and it was plainly evident that there is a decided opposition to the admission of any new state until the coming presidential election has passed. It is, in my judgment, very doubtful if we should succeed even then unless our people make an especial and unyielding effort regardless of all other prominent political questions, to impress congress and the country with our most emphatic hopes and expectations for admission, and our ability to assume and carry the responsibilities of statehood."

Some day many long years in the future let us hope Portland and the lower Columbia will suffer just such a flood as that which has left its mark on Cincinnati and the Ohio river valley. The Columbia river is fed chiefly from the mountains of eastern and northern Washington and western Montana, which are now densely wooded. In the course of years those mountains will be stripped of their forests just as the hills of western New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia from which the Ohio draws its waters have been. The consequences will be a repetition of the results there. No longer protected by the shade and undergrowth the snows of winter, under the first influence of the sun's warmth and copious rains will rush madly down to meet in the bed of the Columbia river. There is comfort in the thought that the danger is remote.

The tariff bill got through by a snatch. Just what its provisions are cannot at this distance yet be known. But the way in which it has been made up fairly entitles it to condemnation. It is a thing of rags and patches. It is charged that after all it has not really reduce the duties except on articles in which the country has little or no interest and that the beneficiaries of extreme protection have still been taken care of. It is only probable that the bill will satisfy the country. No doubt the new papers which have access to the bill will make themselves busy for a while in pointing out the ruts and blunders in the work that congress has done or left undone.

The [illegible] of this [illegible] many [illegible] land [illegible] evidently [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] with [illegible] 1882 [illegible] with [illegible] the terms [illegible] soldiers who [illegible] otherwise [illegible] statistics indicate [illegible] called a war.

Congress [illegible] and [illegible] Bill. The bill [illegible] and pass [illegible] has [illegible] to the [illegible] blow to many [illegible] The bill had been [illegible] and [illegible] than most bills of the kind. The appropriations [illegible] and [illegible] those of the bill of last year.

It [illegible] of the [illegible] has [illegible] in the new [illegible] will [illegible] Dakota next [illegible] has [illegible] [illegible] scheme [illegible] rivers and harbors [illegible] Union Pacific [illegible] Oregon [illegible] Columbia [illegible] Oregon.

The prevailing [illegible] farmers are [illegible] Rain would be [illegible] in Ohio [illegible] the [illegible] During the last thirty six years the sales of books and periodicals published by the Methodist book concern have amounted to [illegible] $1 [illegible] 40 [illegible] $1 [illegible] 40 [illegible] $1 [illegible] 40

Oregonian.

MORNING, MARCH 5, 1883.

TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR.

CITY.

THE SUFFERING.—The fire at Fort [illegible] was given in the [illegible] account was a great calamity. It [illegible] Saturday, was a great calamity. It [illegible] the industrial home, occupied by thirty-[illegible] girls and their wives, with children [illegible] girls and other clients. [illegible] large supply of [illegible] and other effects. [illegible] large supply of [illegible] were consumed. [illegible] were saved up. They need immediate [illegible] clothing, second-hand for girls of all [illegible] and new will be very acceptable. [illegible] clothing may be left at [illegible] to Mooney & Valen-[illegible] Street, before Saturday, the 10th. [illegible] will be packed and shipped by next [illegible] They have been secured at [illegible] and the school will be continued with-[illegible] Contributions of clothing and bed-[illegible] and such supplies are obtainable, [illegible] to suffer. Many are exposed to severe suffering in that cold [illegible]

SLIGHTLY BURNED.—Yesterday afternoon [illegible] was hired a boat at the foot of Jefferson [illegible] and went out upon the river to enjoy the [illegible] and a health-giving spell of the open air. [illegible] had two young ladies were prome-[illegible] with them, and ogled and [illegible] The young men had their handkerchiefs, and in [illegible] of fitful dalliance, which [illegible] the girls of the young men who had stood [illegible] the dock, their handkerchief disappeared [illegible] the hands of the ladies. [illegible] the latter had helped himself, neither [illegible] there were any girls in the wide, wide [illegible] the peal of laughter came from the [illegible] on the bank.

[illegible]—One night last week the residence of [illegible] was broken into by burglars and some [illegible] articles of minor value were [illegible] The thieves entered through a basement [illegible] the door leading up stairs being fast-[illegible] for further and nothing of value [illegible] The basement was used as a wood [illegible] However, the [illegible] something, so they en-[illegible] by bundling up a dressing case [illegible] from the top of a dressing case [illegible] articles taken were [illegible] of with the house one, in a search of the [illegible] them out, and there to yet be [illegible]

[illegible] WEST.—The incorporators and [illegible] of the stock of the Northern Pacific [illegible] company, held a meeting at [illegible] the Marquam block and perfected [illegible] The officers elected are: P. C. [illegible] Owen, secretary, and [illegible] Thompson, assistant secre-[illegible] The company is the incorpo-[illegible] of Oregon, and the capital [illegible] $10,000,000. The principal [illegible] is specially of [illegible] Oregon.

[illegible] Joseph R. Wiley, [illegible] the appraisers appoint-[illegible] to appraise the value of the [illegible] have made their [illegible] to all following: Wm. [illegible] $25 00; total, $67.-[illegible] interested in that portion [illegible] Mr. Wiley has appraised at $67,500. This prop-[illegible] about twenty years ago [illegible]

[illegible] L. Stoneford, one of the [illegible] fire company, is now [illegible] Rainier. This com-[illegible] Engine Company No. [illegible] Engine Company No. [illegible] Engine Company No. [

The Daily Oregonian.
MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 1893

NEWS OF SATURDAY.

From the Sunday Oregonian.

Badly Beaten

WASHINGTON, March 4. The Senate Pacific railroad resolution was taken up this morning, and for two hours was discussed by its friends. The bill finally was reported to the Senate, and it had been amended in the manner which had already been agreed upon. It was then passed by a vote of 39 to 23, and was sent to the House. In the debate on the bill Senator Morgan, with the permission of Senator Gorman, read a letter from Governor Stanford, of California, in which he declared that the Pacific Railroad Commission had violated the rules and put the bill through in the interests of Ark Holman & Co. Hammond of Georgia and Butler of Missouri made a fight against the bill. They claim that the reason alleged for its passage was the last move of the monopolists, and that it ought to be given more consideration and was to unduly important to be passed under a suspension of the rules. But the truth was the only argument in favor of the bill. He asserted that what was sought to be done was to bolster up mining stock companies under the name of railroads, that they might issue stock representing the value which concern. The existing conditions are bad enough, the companies and the general government between the companies and any state through which the roads run. Motion to suspend the rules was defeated by a vote of 87 to 128.

More Money for Monitors.

WASHINGTON, March 3. The naval appropriation bill as passed by the house contained an appropriation of $450,000 for work on one of the completed monitors, the particular one not being designated, though it was generally understood that the appropriation would be applied to the Puritan at Roach's ship yard at Chester, Pa. California senators and members were extremely anxious to have an appropriation for the Monadnock and brought such a pressure to bear that the senate increased the appropriation to $1,000,000, which if provided should be applied to finishing the engines and machinery for all the completed monitors. The house disagreed to the amendment and a conference committee was ordered. Last night the house conferees reported in favor of agreeing to the amendment, three of the five members signing the report. An effort was made to rush through the motion to concur, but the opponents of the proposed increase ordered a yea and nay vote, and the house concurred, 104 to 91.

Relapse of Mrs. Tabor.

OSHKOSH, Wis., March 3.—Mrs. McCourt Doe, advertised as marrying Senator Tabor, of Colorado, is an Oshkosh lady. She is the daughter of Peter McCourt, a merchant tailor. About one year ago she married a son of Hon. Wm. H. Doe, then of Oshkosh, now of Colorado. Being a catholic, relatives of the bridegroom objected to the marriage with W. H. Doe. But the young man was determined to marry the girl of his choice, and was baptized in the Catholic church. The marriage shortly after followed. After marriage the young couple went to Colorado, where the bridegroom went into mining business with his father. For a short time all went well, but the wife became tired of his home and applied for a divorce, which was granted. Since then she had visited her relatives in Oshkosh.

Shooting Enumerated.

DUBLIN, March 3.—The police have made startling disbeveries at Rochdale. A list of names of the chief members of various societies and documents disclosing their extent and size were found in lodgings at Rochdale of Wash, arrested at Havre, and who has been organizing secret societies in the north of England. Correspondence with Byrne regarding organizations, and a photograph of "number one," clearly establishing his identity, was found. After these discoveries were made Walsh was arrested.

Humphrey & Co.'s Failure.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The liabilities of Humphrey & Co. are said to be between $600,000 and $700,000. It is believed that the assets will cover the amount. The firm did a business of over one million yearly. Their credit was excellent. The house was founded in Albany over seventy-five years ago by Friend Humphrey. J. R. Colgate was special partner, and invested about $400,000. Liabilities consist of notes of the firm held by banks in the city of Boston.

The German Zollverein.

HAMBURG, March 3.—The authorities have adopted a plan for the entry of Hamburg into the Zollverein. A bonded warehouse will be erected, separated from town by the canal. The execution of the plan will require the demolition of about 1400 houses, and the removal of about 15,000 persons. The cost to be 5,600,000 pounds. Work will be begun next summer and finished.

A "Boss" Optician.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The Sun, speaking of Page and others interested in the river and harbor bill, says: "With nothing more to lose, they wind up their career as legislators with a wild, defiant whoop in the face of public opinion."

Treasurer Polk's Exoneration.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 3.—The legislative sub-committee investigating into the condition of the state treasury proposes a series of fourteen questions to ex-Treasurer Polk in regard to the condition of the bank and his disposition of "different sums in money and bonds used in speculation, etc., and regarding the disposition of certain portions of the missing funds. He declines to speak on matters in litigation, but admits that he is unable to repay it all.

A Clever Swindler.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Edward A. Condit of Orange county, has been arrested on a charge of swindling stock brokers. His method was to order stock, giving a worthless check to cover the margins. If the speculation was for tunate he collected the profits and took up the checks. If unsuccessful, the broker lost.

Trouble with Strikers.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—A gang of striking laborers at an iron ore dump, below the city, attacked men who took their places, with knives, clubs and other weapons. A number of persons were hurt, none dangerously. The sheriff's posse will be on hand to preserve peace, hereafter.

Death of Gen. Sullivan.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—Gen Peter J Sullivan died to-day, aged 62. He served as colonel of the 65th Ohio, was appointed minister to Columbia by President Johnson and resigned by request of President Grant.

The New Brunswick Government.

FREDERICTON, N B, March 3.—The New Brunswick government has resigned. The lieutenant governor has called upon Blair, leader of the opposition, to form a new government.

A Foolish Young Man.

HARTFORD, Conn March 3.—Walter J Hasford, a young married man of Thompsonville, asked Belle Young to marry him. She refused, and then attempted to shoot her and killed himself.

A Requite Granted.

UTICA, N Y, March 3.—A stay of execution has been granted in the case of Wm Henry Ostrander, of West Camden, a murderer sentenced to hang.

The Storm Sure to Come.

OTTAWA, Canada March 3.—Wiggins adheres to his prediction of a storm from March 9th to 13th, and says the storm will be as great as ever occurred on earth or can possibly occur. He is positive the tidal wave will occur on the bay of Bengal the coast of Australia and the Gulf of Mexico.

The Oyster War Over.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 3. Governor and staff and the remainder of the troops forming the oyster expedition with five oyster vessels as prizes and forty men as prisoners arrived to-day.

The Dime Novel Did It.

NEW LONDON March 3. Lane Dennis a 14 years of age killed himself to-day the result of dime novel reading.

College Base Ball.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. March 3. Dartmouth has retained from the inter collegiate base ball association.

Deputy Speaker.

LONDON, March 3. The Commons have unanimously elected Arthur Oliver deputy speaker.

Guilty of Murder.

MONTREAL, March 3. Lemieux, who was yesterday found guilty of the murder of Mary Mallett at Terrebonne, was hanged.

Ordered Not to Interfere.

Letters published from Cardinal Simeoni confirm the report that the Vatican has instructed the archbishop to order his priests not to interfere in the elections.

Fire in a Hospital.

A fire broke out last night in the Ward of Bellevue hospital. The patients numbering 83 were removed and the flames extinguished.

They Didn't "Stick" Him.

BROOKLYN, Ont. March 3. Bruce Allen who did peddling with an Otto Vail chair, was brought before a magistrate to-day, fined and costs, amounting in all to $60, and in default of payment was committed to jail for two months. Allen refused to pay the fine and costs, and was taken to jail.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senate

WASHINGTON, March 3.

When the senate resumed its executive session after the consideration of executive and judicial appointments was resumed by the senate in the open session. Mr. Hill [illegible] in the discussion of the Pacific railroad bill. He [illegible] the bill [illegible] the [illegible] would be acted upon [illegible] the present session [illegible] the bill [illegible] the Pacific railroad [illegible] the bill [illegible] the [illegible] Mr. Hill [illegible] the bill [illegible] the [illegible] Mr. Hill [illegible] the bill [illegible] the [illegible] Mr. Hill